BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
AS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " ".....6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1860. NO. 25.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.
Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.
Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.
Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
December 8th, 1859—15-3m*

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Garnetti's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission, and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.
He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges slight.
REFERS TO
B. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
G. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

J. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 52 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and careful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 26th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.
Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to
W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Solomon W. Nash vs. M. N. Leary, Exr., & others. } *In Equity: Fall Term,* 1859.
IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of the county of New Hanover, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1859, I shall expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, the following described Lots in Wilmington—viz: "One Lot on Orange street, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the Lot of Benjamin Hoskins on the East, Mrs. Guthrie's on the South, and Mrs. Stowe's, and Mrs. Sintas's on the West side. ALSO.
The Lot immediately North of Dr. Dickson's residence, measuring fifty-six feet on Front Street, and running back seventy-nine feet five inches, with the use of a four feet alley on one side, and a six feet alley on the other. Also, three lots lying between North Boundary or Water Street and the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road—bounded on the East by Fifth Street, and on the West by Fourth Street, said lots being designated on the plat which forms a part of the deed from T. D. Meares, Clerk and Master, to Wm S. Campbell, as lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87.
I shall also offer for sale at the Court House door in *Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 6th day of March,* the HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the west side of Winslow street, nearly opposite the foundry, now occupied by B. F. Pearce, being a part of the estate of Solomon W. Nash, deceased.
TERMS:—One-third cash—one-third at 6, and the other at 12 months from day of sale, with interest from that day.
A. M. WADDELL,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 2, 1860—23-tds.
"Fayetteville Observer" copy till day of sale.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION in Middle Sound district, New Hanover county, about eight miles from Wilmington, part of it on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road.
Said plantation contains 662 acres, more or less, of which there is about one hundred acres under cultivation. The balance is good wood land, susceptible of cultivation as corn or ground-pea land.
The improvements are a dwelling-house with suitable outhouses,—with a good well of water, and other conveniences.
It is deemed unnecessary to describe the place more at large, as any person desiring to purchase will of course examine for himself, which you can do by applying to Mr. Reuben Everitt on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber W. A. BLOODWORTH.
Dogwood Grove, New Hanover County, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860. 21-2m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.
AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.
Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.
The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.
There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.
The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.
Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.
Terms will be made easy. N. FREDERICK.
Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20 3m.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good farming land; about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the country.
Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information apply to H. McALLISTER.
January 26th, 1860—22-tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

Schools.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.
THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$12 50
" " Higher Branches,.....16 00
" " Languages and Higher Mathematics,.....20 00
Board, including everything.....$8 per month
Contingent expenses.....1 00
Deductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.
Rates in Male Department,.....$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 24th inst., his negro man CHARLES. Said negro is about five feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 35 years old—throws his right foot out considerably in walking. He is well known about town. Has an old look.
The above reward will be paid for his confinement in jail or for his delivery to me at Jumping Run.
JOHN T. HEWETT.
January 26. 1860. 121-1t—23-4t*

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst, a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.
I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.
It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.
Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.
Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

$25 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know.
H. McMILLAN.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,
Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

Wanted.

HAIL COLUMBIA! THE SOUTH FOREVER!
THE SUBSCRIBER is now in market for a number of LIKELY NEGROES, for which he is determind to pay the highest prices. Persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on me soon, or address me at Clinton, N. C. B. C. BARDEN.
Feb. 9th, 1860 24-3m*

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.
I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

General Notices.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE SUBSCRIBER having re-opened the "UNION HOTEL," in Kenansville, would be pleased to have his friends and the public generally to give him a call, as no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable.
PATRICK MERRITT.
Feb. 9th, 1860. 24-2m

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan. 2, 1860.

B. F. RINALDI, having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods. B. F. R.
January 2d, 1860. 47-3m

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine; Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

BEEF AND OTHER FRESH MEATS.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has quit the Market House, and may hereafter be found at Mr. Van Bokkelen's ICE HOUSE, on Front Street, where he will be pleased to supply them with the BEST of every kind of FRESH MEATS in season.
T. H. JOHNSON.
Feb. 3d, 1860. 128-4t—24-2t*

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the low est New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is MR. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th,* 1859.
This famous articles can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
Joseph MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t—21-12m.

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 26th, 1859 39-tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,
No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,
PHILADELPHIA.
Invite the attention of their Friends and Buyers to their large Stock of
HARDWARE, GUNS, &c.,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
Unsurpassed for Variety, at the very lowest prices. Orders by Mail solicited.
February 2d, 1860.—23-6t.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.
"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1860.

Democratic County Meeting.

We are requested to state that, in accordance with Democratic usage, a Meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, March 13th, 1860, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures for the organization of the party, in view of the elections to be held during the ensuing Summer and Fall.

Our Mexican Frontier.

We do not know under which of the "governments" of Mexico the department of Tamaulipas ranges itself—under none we suppose, from which any satisfaction can be obtained by diplomatic measures. The City of Matamoros, once occupied by American troops, seems desirous of being again so occupied, for, most assuredly, the brigand Cortinas is sustained by the Mexican population, occupying the South West bank of the Rio Grande, and he always retreats to the Mexican side of that stream, when pushed by the people or by the troops of the State of Texas, or of the Union.

The latest accounts show that parties on the Mexican side of the river, acting under the shelter of the Mexican flag, have fired upon an American steamer while navigating the Rio Grande, and also that Mexicans have fired over from the Mexican side, upon the forces of Col. Ford, occupying the American side, killing one man. Col. Ford had crossed over in pursuit of the aggressors.

Now, whether the authorities of the department really sympathise with Cortinas or not—whether they authorized the firing upon an American steamer or not, the effect is the same either way, so far as the safety and honor of American citizens is concerned.—A nation is certainly answerable for the use or abuse of its own flag upon its own soil, and if the authority of its government has sunk so low that it cannot be so answerable, it has ceased to be a government and forfeited all claim to be so recognized. We think this is pretty much the position of things in Northern Mexico, if not, indeed, throughout the whole country. There being neither law nor responsible authority, the United States must, for the protection of her flag and her citizens, take the law in her own hand, and exert just as much authority and as much force as may be necessary to compel these semi-barbarians to respect our rights.

☞ The North Carolina University Magazine for February has just come to hand. It contains a biographical sketch and a portrait of the late Jas. C. Dobbin. The sketch is written by Jas. Banks, Esq., late of Fayetteville. We make the following extract, which will, we hope, be of value to many of our young men.—To take pattern after Mr. Dobbin will be no disgrace. He had no enemies.

"Mr. Dobbin was called to the bar in 1835, and having taken an office in Fayetteville he devoted himself assiduously to the strict and energetic pursuit of his profession.—Whether clients called or not he was, during business hours, always in his office, and this remarkable regularity was in some measure the foundation of his professional success.

"He did not, as too many young lawyers do, select a large circuit in the outset, but wisely husbanded his time and energies for a faithful discharge of chamber practice, and in attendance upon the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson. His theory was, "let a man build up a reputation at home—let it radiate and precede him, rather than that he should precede it. By acting upon this theory, every extension on his circuit more resembled a triumph than an effort to success.

"The first capital case in which he appeared was where a negro was indicted in the Superior Court of Cumberland, in 1837, for the killing of another negro. He had the honor to be associated in the defence with the Hon. Robert Strange, who had just been elected to the Senate of the United States, and had resigned his seat upon the Bench. In the management of the case Mr. Dobbin displayed great ingenuity, and in his arguments to the jury gave evidence of those peculiar talents that afterwards ranked him among the most successful criminal advocates in North Carolina.

We know of no lawyer's history more encouraging and instructive to the young members of the profession than that of Mr. Dobbin. No accidental circumstance occurred by which he seized on fame by a single effort. No one case can be cited as that which made the man. His practice and reputation daily increased by his faithful discharge of duty.—'He was content to labor and to wait.'"

☞ The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of the town of Magnolia, Duplin county, at the election held on Thursday, the 2d inst:

L. A. Merriman, A. M. Rackly, George W. Gaylor, Eli Cox, H. Murray, M. K. Devane, H. Hollingsworth.

A wicked person insinuates that the "city fathers" set a bad example in the fatherly line; for, although all married, there are only two babies appertaining to the corporate authorities—all told. How this is, we do not know. The associate, who has a crowd of toddlers, hath uplifted himself, and feels very much bigger than his neighbors; and the Editor, albeit twitted as a single person, feels himself *almost* equal to a married man.

Old Duplin Again.—Daniel J. Brinson, Esq, residing in Chinkapin district, Duplin county, killed, a few days ago, two small pigs, 20 months old, which weighed respectively 423 and 353 pounds.

New Post Office.—A Post Office has been established at Dudley Depot, Wayne Co. John C. Rhodes, Esq., is Post Master.

☞ The Goldsboro' Agency of the Bank of North Carolina commenced operations on Wednesday last.

For the Journal.

Who Made Your Shoes?

WILMINGTON, Feb. 12th, 1860.

Editors of the Journal:—

Dear Sirs: I saw in a recent number of the "Journal," amidst your selected matter, an article in regard to the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., showing them to be, generally, a set of vile abolitionists. I do not doubt the truth of the statement. Such information should tend to some *practical* result. Shall Southern men continue to purchase shoes of these manufacturers who countenance the murder and assassination of Southern people? Who toll bells to manifest their sympathy with such cutthroats as John Brown?—Let every buyer of shoes among us ascertain, before purchasing, whether they were made in Lynn, and if so, let him refuse them! This branch of industry, with a little fostering care, would soon be established in the South on a permanent basis.

In this connection I would mention that the Messrs. Lines, of Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C., make excellent brogans, and sell them *low*, quite as low as any similar shoe of Northern manufacture is sold in Wilmington. I procured some weeks ago a box of these brogans, through their agent here, Mr. Cummings, (with Wm. H. McRary & Co.,) and have been using them since. I believe them to be *superior* to any Northern shoe I ever bought at the same price. PLANTER.

Supreme Court.

By Pearson, C. J.—In Jarman vs Ellis, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. In Commissioners of Trenton vs McDaniel, from Jones, affirming the judgment. In Gossett vs Weatherly, in equity, from Guilford, directing a reference. In Gums vs Carehart, in equity, from Northampton, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By Battle, J.—In Pursell vs Long, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. In Stawson vs Everitt, in equity, from Caswell, directing that the slaves to be sold may select their masters as provided by the Will. In Boyles vs Spainhorn, in equity, from Stokes, directing a decree for plaintiff but defendants to have their costs. In Ledbetter vs Siler, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Manly, J. In Brown vs Brooks from Chatham, venire de novo. In State vs Tilletson, from Granville, judgment reversed. In Meadows vs Walker, in equity from Rockingham, directing a decree. In Harrell vs Harrell, in equity, from Martin, dismissing the bill with costs.—*Raleigh Press.*

Fire.

A barrel of tar took fire at the Gas House last night about 12 o'clock, which ignited the building, so much damaging it that, it is said, a new structure will have to be erected. We are not informed as to the amount of damages sustained. The fire was extinguished before it communicated to other buildings.

The manly exertions of both firemen and citizens on the occasion were highly creditable.

Charlotte Bulletin, 14th inst.

The Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries.

The annual report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year 1859, was transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of State on Monday. The report is a valuable document, containing a general statement, compiled from diplomatic and consular despatches received during the year at the Department of State, of the navigation and commerce of the United States throughout the world; the commercial legislation of foreign countries applicable to American exports, tariff charges, prohibitions and restrictions; navigation and port dues, and much other general information that will enlighten the legislature and benefit those engaged in agriculture, mechanical and mercantile pursuits.

Below we give the letter of the Secretary:

Department of State, February 2, 1860.

Sir:—In compliance with the acts of August 16, 1842, and August 18, 1856, I have the honor to communicate herewith a report of the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1859.

The report is divided into two parts:

Part I. embraces in substance the dispatches on commercial subjects received at the Department during the year from diplomatic and consular agents of the government abroad, as well as the information contained in the official publications of other governments which has been deemed sufficiently important to the commercial interests of the country.

During the last session of Congress a joint resolution was adopted, having for its object the removal or modification of the heavy duties to which American tobacco is subjected in most of the countries in which that leading staple seeks a market. In pursuance of this joint resolution proper instructions were at once transmitted to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

The special consular despatches which have been received at the Department in reply to these instructions, numbering in all nearly fifty, are incorporated in this part of the report, and will be found to contain much valuable information on the subject of the tobacco trade of the United States in the various markets of the world. The present legislation of the different Governments of Europe, Asia, and South America in reference to the importation of tobacco; their tariffs and monopoly regulations; their aggregate and *per capita* consumption of the article, together with the laws regulating its production or affecting, directly or indirectly, its price to the consumer, are presented in these dispatches with much elaborateness of detail and in a form at once succinct and comprehensive.

Part II. of the report is devoted to the Navigation and Commerce of the United States in those ports where there are Consuls or Commercial Agents of the Government. This part of the report is presented in tabular form, and is compiled from the quarterly returns regularly transmitted to the Department by those officers.—With but few exceptions these tables will be found complete for the entire year, thus exhibiting at a glance, the number and tonnage, the ports whence American vessels have proceeded, and their inward and outward cargos.

Although returns from one or two important ports have unavoidably been omitted, these omissions have been supplied as far as it was possible to do so, in Part I., from official publications and custom house reports received during the year.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, President of the Senate.

Large Bank Defalcation.—*Providence, R. I., Feb.* 10.—It was announced here this morning that the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, at East Greenwhich, had failed, and that the Cashier was a defaulter to the amount of $72,000. The capital is $60,000, and the circulation $44,000. He is also a defaulter to the Savings Bank in the same town, of which he was treasurer, to the amount of $36,000. He has lost the money in stock speculations. The assests of the bank are ample for the redemption of its circulation, and the holders of bills ought not to sacrifice them.

Further from Europe.—*Halifax, Feb.* 11.—Letters from reliable houses in Liverpool quote an advance of nearly 1/8d in middling Orleans cotton, while the figures for Mobile and Uplands were essentially unchanged from those of the previous Friday. Spinners were in the market to a liberal extent, and of the week's sales they had taken nearly 56,000 bales. The letters quote middling Orleans 6 15-16 a 7d; do. Mobile 6¾d., and Uplands 6 9-16d. Are Manchester, producers being deeply under contract for future delivery, business was not so active, but prices were perfectly firm.

Arrival of the Steamer North Star with the California Mails.

New York, Feb. 12.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 20th ult., (anticipated,) arrived here this evening with 64 first and 300 second class passengers. She touched at Havana on the 8th instant, where she left the steamer Moses Taylor, to sail the same day. She brings no treasure.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Kinston,	Feb. 29th and evening and	March 1.
Beaufort,	do	2.
Newbern,	do	4.
Swift Creek Bridge,	do	5.
Pugh's Chapel,	do	6.
Trinity, Beaufort county,	do	7.
St. Johns, Durham's Creek,	do	8.
Bath,	do	9.
Pungo,	do	10.
Washington,	do	11.
Zion Church, Beaufort county,	do	12.
Greenville,	do	14.
Tarborough,	do	16.
Scotland Neck,	do	18.
Halifax,	do	20.
Jackson,	do	21.
Murfreesborough, (evening,)	do	22.
Woodville, Bertie county,	do	24.
Windsor,	do	25.
Williamston, (evening,)	do	26.
Plymouth,	do	28 & 29.
St. Luke's, Washington county,	do	30.
Lake Chapel,	do	31.
St. David's,	April	1.
Gatesville,	do	3.
Lassiter's Chapel,	do	4.
Edenton,	do	6.
Hertford,	do	8.
Woodville, Perquimans county,	do	9.
Elizabeth City,	do	10.
Wilson, (evening,)	do	13.
Goldsborough,	do	15.

Raleigh Register.

Another "Dead Lock"—Mr. Davis, of Md.—Illness of Mr. Douglas, &c.—*Washington, Feb.* 13.—The republican party are in trouble concerning the public printer. They voted twice to-day without effecting a choice. Mr. Defrees, of Indiana, is their caucus candidate. Mr. Glossbrenner, dem., was supported by the democrats, Mr. Briggs, of N. Y., and all the South Americans present, excepting Messrs. Etheridge and Stokes, who voted for Messrs. Gales & Seaton. Mr. Dufrees received the vote of all the republicans and anti-Lecomptonites present, including Mr. Davis, of Md., and excepting Messrs. Stanton, Adams and Carey.

Mr. Douglas had prepared a eulogy on Senator Broderick, to be delivered to-day, but last night he was severely attacked by pleurisy.

Mr. Farnsworth intends introducing a bill for the transportation of the mails from Missouri to the Pacific by railroad, and Mr. Grow will shortly introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Private occounts from the Rio Grande represented statements regarding affairs in that quarter as much exaggerated, the object being to afford a restless set of adventures the pretext for crossing into Mexico. Apart from Cortinas' band, the Mexicans are represented as exceedingly friendly.

As the contest for the position of House printer is closed, the expected arrival of Mr. Stallworth to-morrow is a matter of much interest among democrats.

Illness of Cass and Douglas.—*Washington, Feb.* 13.—Judge Douglas was attacked with pleurisy last night.

It is reported that Gen. Cass is also seriously ill to-day.

The Champion Swimmer.—A Sandwich Island boy recently deserted the whale-ship Franklin when twenty miles at sea, jumping overboard about eight o'clock at night, and swimming all night for the land. By daylight he was within half a mile of shore, but there encountered a strong opposing current, and after buffeting the waves in a vain effort to reach the beach, he saw a sail several miles to the leeward, changed his course for the vessel, striking out to sea again, and was on her deck by nine o'clock Friday morning, nothing harmed by his fourteen hours' swim.

From the Christian Intelligencer, New York, July 14, 1860.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.—Housekeepers will be glad to learn that the mishaps in furniture, picture-frames, crockery, etc., so prevalent about May-day, can hereafter be remedied at a trifling expense, by using Spalding's Prepared Glue. This glue is put up in a convenient bottle, and is chemically held in solution, retaining all the desired qualities of well-prepared cabinet maker's glue, and is used cold. A small brush accompanies each bottle, the whole costing but twenty-five cents, and furnishing an ever-ready and efficient means for repairing all kinds of broken household wares. It will be found exceedingly convenient for cone and shell-work, piano-turners, and for all purposes requiring a strong mucilage. No housekeeper can afford to be without it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

Washington City, Feb. 14th, 1860.

Senate.—The death of Senator Broderick was announced, and several eulogies were delivered on the occasion.

House.—Two unsuccessful ballots were had for printer.

The death of Mr. Broderick was announced. The eulogies of the Republican members were most extravagant in deifying him as a martyr.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15th, 1860.

On yesterday the Senate was engaged in the discussion of Brown's resolutions in relation to the rights of the people in the Territories. The Wyandotte Constitution, from Kansas, was presented.

The House made an unsuccessful effort to elect a printer. The Postal bill was passed with the Senate's amendments, except that of abolishing the franking privilege, which was rejected by a two-thirds vote.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Feb. 15, 1860.

Advices from Tampico to the 6th have been received. Miramon, with 6,000 men, was preparing to make an attack on Vera Cruz.

The Liberals in the interior intend to march on the capital as soon as Miramon leaves.

Special Message of the Gov. of Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 14, 1860.

Gov. Letcher yesterday sent a message to the Legislature, covering the history of the requisition for Coppic in Iowa, denouncing the duplicity of Gov. Kirkwood in aiding his escape, and urges prompt action by the South to put itself in a position where she can secure the punishment of offenders against its laws.

The joint committee on the South Carolina Mission have reported resolutions in effect, that Virginia does not distrust the capacity of the South to receive her rights and immunities, and desires the co-operation of all the Southern States; but prefers legislative to conventional action, and deems it inexpedient to appoint deputies to a convention.

Three Days later from Europe.

Portland, Me., Feb. 15th, 1860.

The Steamer Bohemian arrived here yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

The Times says that the English proposition relative to the San Juan dispute, makes great concessions to America.

The Ship Indymion ready to sail for New York, was burned in the Mersey on the 31st ult. Crew and passengers and a portion of her cargo was saved. Loss was probably $150,000.

The Paris Universe has been suppressed for publishing the Pope's letter to the Archbishops.

There has been demonstrations in Chamberry hostile to the annexation of Savoy to France.

The King of Sardinia had informed France that the discontents would not willingly cede Savoy.

The Spaniards had assaulted and carried the entire Moorish lines before Tetuan.

A state of siege was expected in Hungary as well as in Venetia.

The Hungarian Protestant Association had returned from Vienna, unable to obtain an audience with the Emperor.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st, 1860.

Cotton firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. Sales for the past three days of 3,000 bales; the market closed quiet, however, in consequence of Bank rates having advanced 4 per cent. On Thursday holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales, and the market closed with an advancing tendency.

Flour steady at 22 a 27s. Wheat dull, market easier but quotations unchanged. Corn firm, and all qualities slightly advanced.

Provisions dull, but steady. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice steady.

Rosin firm at 4s 5d a 4s 6d for Common.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 36s 6d.

Consols for money closed at 94¼.

New York Markets.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

New York, Feb. 15th, 1860.

Cotton dull; sales of 1000 bales. Flour dull, and prices unchanged. Wheat dull, but market generally unchanged. Corn firm; white and yellow 78 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine firm at 45 to 48 cents per gallon. Rice firm, and unchanged in price.

From Washington.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 13th instant contains the following:

Washington, Feb. 12.—Dissatisfaction is expressed by many republicans in respect to the amount of patronage bestowed upon their new allies.

Mr. Haskin, they say, gets a chairmanship of a committee; gets a clerkship, under Col. Forney; gets a place under the doorkeeper, and also half of the binding for Alexander, of New York. Mr. Hickman is reported as having secured like positions, save and except any portion of the binding spoils. I hear that George Harrington is appointed clerk of the republican campaign committee.

It is stated that Mr. McLane will not return to Mexico, even if the treaty negotiated by him be ratified.

The balance in the treasury on the first of last week was $8,400,000. Receipts the week preceding was $1,500,000.

It is estimated at the Navy Department that $350,000 a year would cover the increase of expense which would arise from the passage of Mr. Mallory's bill increasing the pay of the navy.

Several democratic Senators were not at the adjourned caucus held yesterday, with a view to adopt resolutions upon slavery issues which should be supported as a party measure. Of the Senators absent were Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Hammond, Johnson, of Tenn. Four hours were consumed in the discussion of the point asserting the justice of congressional action to protect slavery in Territories.

Mr. Saulsbury moved that it was inexpedient to adopt the resolutions. This motion was supported, I hear, by Senators Clingman and Toombs, who were opposed by Messrs. Gwin, Bright, Fitch and Lane. Mr. Douglas opposed the adoption of any resolutions in advance of the meeting of the Charleston convention—declared for the Cincinnati platform without change, and argued against legislation in relation to slave property in territories precedent to any action of the Supreme Court.—As to the power of the territorial legislature most of the Senators said nothing. The resolutions were finally referred to a committee of five.

It is understood that all but one regiment of the army in Utah are to be ordered to New Mexico, Arizona, and elsewhere.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.—*New York, Feb.* 13.—Hewitt's Liverpool cotton circular received by the steamer Canada, says that in consequence of the improved tenor of American letters favoring more moderate crop estimates, the improved feeling in the market of last week is unimpaired.

The imports for the week were 4,500 bales, and the amount known to be at sea 200,000 bales, against 60,000 bales at same period last year.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. reduce their quotations for middlings and lower grades 1-16d, but quote the better qualities at full prices.

Messrs. Rakefield & Nash report strong stapled kind 1-16 to ⅛ dearer.

The Savannah Tarring and Feathering Case.—It will be recollected that on the night of the 1st of December, a shoe dealer, named Sewell H. Fisk, doing business in Savannah, Ga., was tarred and feathered, on a charge of reading John Brown's speech to negroes assembled in his cellar. Fisk is now at Holliston, Mass., and recently made a statement of the affair to the editor of the Milford (Mass.) *Journal*, from which it appears that the parties who inflicted the indignities upon him were Massachusetts men, and he names one of them a Mr. Perry, formerly of Natick. He exonerates the Georgians from all blame, and says they have invited him back to his business.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Effect of the Anti-Slavery Crusade on Property and Commerce at the North.

The effect of the anti-slavery crusade of the last twenty-five years, which is now reaching its culminating point, will be to ruin the property and commerce of the North. Already the work of destruction is begun.—The correspondence of our special reporter in North Carolina, which we published on Saturday last, demonstrates the fact He says Massachusetts alone sends $1,000,000 worth of shoes into that State annually, but that the probability is, even if there should be no secession and no blows, not half that amount will be taken next year, and the demand for other articles will diminish in the same ratio, whether there be disunion or not. The truth is that the Southern States are now put upon their mettle, and their pride will not permit them to recede, even if it were for their advantage. It is like throwing the British taxed tea into Boston harbor at the time of the first revolution; and the universal understanding which there was to drink none of that beverage, rather than receive it from England. The same patriotic sentiments prompted our Revolutionary fathers to rejoice in the plainest garb made of homespun, rather than wear the costliest and finest raiment of English manufacture. The same is now being done in the Southern States.

The South regards New England, at this moment, very much in the same light that New England regarded Old England about the year 1775. The South regards New England as its enemy and oppressor, and it is determined to fight it first in a war of trade and commerce, and afterwards, if necessary, with gunpowder, the rifle, the bayonet and cannon Old England, with her vast resources, did not frighten the Colonies, nor can the fanatics of the North, with their boast of eighteen millions of invaders, scare the South into submission to tyranny. "North Carolina," says our correspondent, "is determined to strike a blow at New England which will be felt, and she is able to do it. Acts of unmistakable hostility may be looked for at any moment." Southern capitalists and manufacturers, taking advantage of the times, will fan the flame, and establish native factories in every State. Cotton, woollen, iron and leather will be wrought in every shape and form, and the South will soon establish its independence of the North as completely as if a wall of brass were built up to heaven on Mason and Dixon's line.

New England will feel the effects of her folly most; but New York and Pennsylvania will also reap the bitter fruits of the injustice to the South which is now being perpetrated by the citizens of Northern States.—Unless a war should prematurely precipitate the coming calamity, it will take some time to accomplish the complete destruction of Northern commerce. But it will sink, day by day, and hour by hour. The railroads will soon feel it. The shipping interest engaged in the carrying trade of the South, three-fourths of which is Northern, will feel it. Real estate in New York will not bring twenty-five cents on the dollar of its present value Stocks will be depreciated, and every interest will suffer. The South will build its own ships and carry its own merchandize; and till that can be achieved, English, French and other foreign bottom will obtain a preference over those of Yankeedom. Thus will manufactures and commerce receive a new and mighty impetus at the South, and its vast resources become so developed in a few years as to dazzle the world; while, on the other hand, the commerce and prosperity of the North will rapidly fall, and the population, from wealth and prosperity, sink into poverty and decay. Other great republics have fallen by their folly and their crimes. Let not the Northern States be too confident that they may not soon share the same fate. The destiny of the North hangs on the will of the South. Our statesmen have often said that by an act of Congress refusing to sell England cotton, that country could be ruined and driven to revolution in six months. By a refusal of the South to sell cotton to the Northern States the same effect would be produced here. And to this complexion it will come at last, unless the gulf that now yawns between North and South is speedily bridged over by returning to the principles on which this complex government was founded, and giving the South the same verge and scope for its institutions which the Northern States claim for theirs.

There are many who think the present excitement will pass over, like former dangers, without any injurious results. But the present crisis is different from all that has gone before it. Its practical nature in the South brings home forcibly the feelings, sentiments and acts of the American Revolutionists of eighty-five years ago; and those who wait to see it pass away may find themselves, at last, in the predicament of the clown who, standing on the brink of the Mississippi, far from any bridge, waited to see the river flow away, and its bed become dry, in order that he might cross to the other side. The King of Floods continue to flow, and will flow forever; and so will the present revolution roll on in an impetuous current, and prevent all intercourse from either side, unless by the hearty good will and co-operation of North and South, the mighty stream is bridged or diverted from its channels, as, in the remote ages of antiquity, Cyrus turned aside the Euphrates, which separated him from Babylon.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Adventures of a Party of Canadians Crossing the Plains to Frazer River—Thirteen Men of a Party of Fifteen Killed by Indians.

The Brechin Advertiser publishes a letter from a townsman who arrived in Victoria in October last, "after thirteen months on the plains among the Indians." The writer says: "Fifteen of us left St. Paul's, Minnesota, on the 15th of August, 1858, for Frazer River with a horse each. The first 20 days we got along pretty good, but after that our trouble commenced.—The South Indians came on us in the night, and took our horses and provisions, tied us hand and foot, and commenced dancing around us with their knives. One of our party could understand a little of their language; he got them to understand we did not want to harm them—that we only wanted to travel through their country, and that we were going to pay them for it, but they would not listen to him. They said that some white men had killed some of their tribe, and their friends were to be revenged on the white men. By the time daylight began to appear, they got up and loosened our feet and made us walk to where their camp was, and they put us in the wigwam, and left two Indians to guard us:

The second night came, but it fetched an awful sight. They came and took us out to the woods, and tied each of us to a tree, and stripped our clothes off. They told us that the chief was going to burn us. After the chief came, he ordered them to build a fire round the tree that John Fletch was tied to, (this is the man that could speak to them.) They burned him to death and killed two more, and the rest of us got away with our lives, after they had kept us about three weeks. We travelled on for about forty days, and a party of Blackfoot Indians came on us, and wanted to take our horses, but we could not give them, so they went off in a rage. We did not see any more of them for three days, but on the fourth about forty of them came down on us, and fired at us, killing two and wounding three. We fired on them and killed four, and then threw part of our provisions away to lighten our horses, as we could travel faster, and trusted to our guns for meat.

There is no danger of a man starving on the plains if he has a good gun and can use it. We traveled for fifteen days, at about 50 miles a day, and thought we had got clear of the Blackfoot Indians—but they followed us till we came to a large river—and when we were crossing it they fired at us from behind the trees. They did not hurt any of us then, but the next day they attacked us in a thicket, and killed four of our party, and wounded one, that was myself—I got a ball through my thigh. There was now only six of us left, who got off from them once more, and we had no more trouble of them till we got to the Rocky Mountains. Having got everything ready for crossing the mountains, we saw some Indians coming down, and we made into the woods. It was too late, however, they had seen us, but they happened to be Coutine Indians, coming to kill their winter provisions. They were friendly to us and gave us several small things. They gave us some stuff for my thigh, and it got better.

We started into the mountains and traveled four days, and then about twenty blood Indians came on us and killed three of our number and wounded the rest, so that we were not able to walk. They took us to their camp and dressed our wounds. We there learned that they took us for Indians, as we were dressed something like them—for all our clothing had been worn out. They took care of us, and doctored us up as well as they could, and we got better again. When they saw we wanted to go on, they sent for our horses, and guided us through the mountains, and then returned back. As we came on, one man died, and that reduced our number to two, out of fifteen. We got on slowly, for we were poorly of our wounds, and we have now got into a civilized country once more, thank God. I have commenced to work a little, as much as keeps me in life till I get well, and then I am thinking of going to the gold mines on the Frazer River.

The Ohio Legislature.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 12th.—The bill introduced in the State Legislature by Mr. Harrison, to prevent by punishment the organization of the military expeditions in Ohio against a territory or the people of any of these United States, has been indefinitely postponed.

From the Charleston Courier

Explosion of Steam Boilers—Causes—What is Steam.

The late explosions of steam boilers attached to the distillery of Furman & Folley, in Williamsburg, on the 2d inst., and that of Ames & Moulton, hat factory, New York, on the 3d inst., and that of recent occurrence at Wilmington, N. C., has attracted the attention of many persons and engineers familiar with the general causes and results. These explosions are becoming every-day occurrences, with results altogether too disastrous to be quietly acquiesced in. The uncertainty of the causes of these explosions seems to have rendered all "safety valve" inventions of little use.

Explosions are attributed by many to electricity, inasmuch as steam is known to be an electric generator.—Scientific men, however, assert that steam, when confined in a state of rest, is not electric, but only when in motion, and argue that therefore explosions cannot be caused by electricity. Let us first go into details, and examine correctly what is steam. Using extracts from a letter by Mr. John H. Loper, Engineer, late of the United States Navy Yard at Gosport, Va., it is reasonable to conclude that steam is an electric fluid, generated from water by the application of heat, arising at the boiling point of 212 degrees, the pressure of which is equal to that of one atmosphere, namely: 14¾ pounds per square inch. Vapor is formed only from the surface; steam from the body of the liquid. Evaporation proceeds at all temperatures; steam is only formed when the fluid has arrived at a certain fixed temperature.—The formation of steam is a violent process; the formation of vapor is gradual and insensible. Steam, if it be not heated after the separation has taken place, is called "common steam." Steam, in a separate vessel, or even allow hot air or flame to come in contact with the steam chest, will become hotter without absorbing fresh particles among its general mass, and is called "super-heated steam." Steam which has an excess of watery vapor, is called "surcharged steam." Steam which is on the point of condensation, and will condense (partially at least) on the slightest diminution of pressure or expansion of volume, is called "saturated steam. One thousand degrees of heat are absorbed in the conversion of water into steam; this is called its "latent heat."—Every engineer is well aware that when steam from the upper cock has a blue appearance there is danger; but every one does not know that this blue appearance indicates hydrogen gas, and in a state of inflammability. The flame of this gas is light blue, and only burns when in contact or supplied with oxygen. Owing to its being the lightest of all gases, it rises to the upper part of the steam jacket in the boiler, where a pipe could be introduced and conducted to the engineer's room. The engineer could occasionally try the cock, and ascertain the formation of hydrogen in the boiler from the color, and through this pipe allow it to escape, and steam would then take its place in the boiler. The question now arises, how can the decomposition of water in steam boilers and the formation of hydrogen be prevented and a remedy applied by which boilers will not explode? Mr. Loper clearly states, as his opinion, that nearly all boilers thus charged explode on opening the "safety-valve;" the steam rushes out in a conical form, the base of the cone uppermost, thus leaving a space in the centre, through which the circumambient atmosphere rushes, supplying, of course, oxygen.

If, then, the water is low in the boiler, the steam decomposed, and hydrogen gas, the lightest and most explosive, rapidly formed, the supply of oxygen, of which it is only necessary to combine with it "one-third" to produce one of the most terrific explosions, the effect of which will be far greater than gun powder of the strongest detonating compounds.

Therefore, in no case should the engineer open his safety-valve until he has tried the upper cock on the boiler; and, should the blue appearance of the steam indicate hydrogen, he should keep his safety-valve shut, and work off the hydrogen through the cylinder. The writer, in concluding his letter, dwells on this as one of the most important causes of boiler explosions. Using high or low steam; also, too great an amount of steam or pressure on a boiler defective in its strength, and recommends that all high pressure boilers should be subjected to the trial of the hydrostatic pressure of the United States Inspector of steamers to ensure safety, and that the qualifications of the engineers attending the same should be known by the class of their "Engineer's Certificate," given them by the Inspector according to their examination, as is required of steamboat engineers. By so doing, the Act of Congress approved August 30th, 1852, Section 12, would be carried fully into effect, and better security given to the lives of all persons interested.

Management of Children.—How *very* differently persons who have never had children, and persons whose children are all grown up, talk and think in regard to children, from what they do who are in the midst of family raising.

"No children are so well managed as those of old maids and old bachelors," is a common saying—but like many another common saying, it is false. For the adopted children of those who have none of their own, and those of parents whose brood has long since flown are equally well managed. It is of no use to say to an unmarried censor of your children, or your method of dealing with them, "*you* will do just so, and your children will behave no better." Not a word of it will the unmarried believe.

Equally useless is it to say to one whose own children are up and out of the way, "your family was as troublesome as mine; and your management in no wise better." Such words may offend—they will never convince. We have a certain neighbor who furnishes us with many a theme for family gossip. We knew this neighbor well in her single days—she was our teacher. Her faith in the Scriptures was firm—especially in that portion which treats of sparing the rod and spoiling the child. *She* didn't spare the rod you better believe it.—I solemnly declare it to be my belief that I should never have been the dull scholar that I am had not that rod of her's terrified the acuteness out of me, and rendered it an impossibility for me to learn anything or to remember what I did learn. No child that ever lived, stood in more mortal terror of a whipping than I did; and every visitation of that rod upon my shrinking flesh drove some of the very limited quantity of brains which I possessed into unknown corners whence they never returned.

The curious changes of years settled me near to this very woman, when she was in the midst of family raising—and such management! Ye gods! everything that ever she had protested that *her* children never should do they did; and everything that she had declared that they should do they did not do. They put their feet on the table, and scraped their food out into the floor. They sat on the lace boxes, and wiped up the floors with the newly starched clothes. They kicked their father on the paternal shins, and slapped their mother in the face. They shrieked, "I will," and "I won't," till they grew hoarse.

But when these children grew up and scattered, their mother relapsed into her old habits—she now again required of children that they should all be men and women. My fortune kept me still in her neighborhood—now as the wife of one who will see me whipped and abused no more, thank Providence! and the mother of three dear children. *I* never expected perfect children, and my expectations are fulfilled. I try to mingle love and wisdom, gentleness and firmness in my government; but my quondam school ma'am is perpetually lecturing on my indulgence and want of severity.

"That child is *suffering* for a whipping, Mary," she says to me every time she comes into my house.

Do you wonder I sometimes feel provoked? And *I remember so perfectly* all her management, which *she* seems to have forgotten utterly. It *is* so strange! I am often tempted to retort upon her—to set in order before her her former ways; but, as my wise husband says, there would be no manner of use in it—she would deny it all, and feel that I was a wicked and insolent woman. So I hold my tongue, and try as well as I can to keep my tempter.

But no one need say to *me*, "Only *old maids* and *old bachelors* know how to manage children."—*New York Ledger.*

Some Chinamen were arrested in San Francisco for fighting in a drinking house. One man who could speak English, was called to testify.

"John, where were you?"
"Me up stairs."
"How did you get there?"
"Him got up steps."
"Great crowd in the house?"
"Yes! two, three, fifteen."
"Was the house full inside?"
"*No; houseful outside.*"

Meaning that there was a great crowd around the house.

A little nine-year-old girl the other day, overhearing a discussion among a parcel of ladies about cooking steak—some advocating broiling beef, and others frying mutton—inquired, Aunt Kit, *how do they cook sweepstakes?*"

A humorous comment was made by a waiter at a hotel where Peniagle dined after having given his lecture on artificial memory. A few minutes after the professor left the table the waiter entered, with uplifted hands and eyes, exclaiming, "Well, I declare, the memory-man has forgotten his umbrella."

How Watches are Made.

N. P. Willis a short time since visited the factory of the American Watch Company at Waltham, in company with Mr. Robbins, one of the proprietors. We make the following extract from Mr. Willis's account of the establishment, in the last number of the Home Journal:

It is a curious necessity of a watch factory that it should form a part of a beautiful landscape—a secluded place, a moist soil, or the bank of a river being requisite to its operations. The original site of the factory at Roxbury was abandoned, because the light and dust character of the soil, and the degree to which the atmosphere was charged with dust by the wind, and the industrial movements of the neighborhood, materially interfered with the nicety of the work. Hence was chosen the present beautiful site on the bend of the Charles river, where the hundred or two of male and female operatives, as they sit at their benches, regulating the different movements of the machinery, can look out of the windows before them upon bits of river scenery that would enchant an artist.

It is another poetic peculiarity of watch-making (at Waltham, at least,) that the more delicate fingering of woman, is found to work best at it. Of the large number of persons employed in the factory, more than half if I observed rightly, were of the sisterhood left idle by the sewing-machine—a happy compensation of Providence! Gradually, in this way, probably, the inroads employment of all trades and vocations that do not require muscular strength will be given over to woman.

The watch factory is of brick, two stories in height and inclosing a quadrangular court, and along the closely-placed inner and outer window stand the work-benches at which are seated the successions of operatives, each of the one hundred and twenty parts of the watch requiring separate manufacture and adjustment. What impressed me particularly, as I walked through these long galleries of seated and patient artifices, was the exceeding delicacy and minuteness of it all—the inevitable machinery accomplishing with such powerful exactness the almost invisible wonders of transformation and construction, and human aid seeming only needed to supply the material and measure the work, with movements of hand scarce perceptible.

The successions of minute instruments were like long ranges of little fairies; each weaving its cobweb nitricles, under a careful sentinel's superintending eye. It is the novelty of the Waltham factory that this is so—machinery doing the hundred little dexterities that have hitherto been done only by the variable hand of the workman. With the machinery once regulated, therefore, any number of watches of the same size and pattern are made with invariable exactness—all equally sure to keep time; whereas, formerly, each watch was only a probability by itself.

The minuteness of very essential parts of the watch astonishes the visitor. A small heap of grains was shown to us, looking like iron filings, or grains of pepper from a pepper castor, apparently the mere dust of the machine which turned them out—and these, when examined with a microscope, were seen to be perfect screws, each to be driven to its place with a screw-driver. It is one of the Waltham statistics, which is worth remembering, that "a single pound of steel, costing fifty cents, is thus manufactured into one hundred thousand screws, which are worth eleven hundred dollars.

The poetic part of a watch, of course, is what the truth

EXPECTED RE-APPEARANCE OF THE COMET OF 1556.—Prof. Lovering, of Boston, in one of his late astronomical lectures before the Dowell Institute, said that the great comet of 1856, which caused the abdication of Charles V. of Spain, is confidently expected to reappear during the present year, and French astronomers are even now on the look out for it. If no error has been made in the revised calculations, it will probably be seen from this planet during the fall of 1860.

THE DEMOCRATS OF BLADEN are requested to meet at Elizabethtown, on Monday the 27th of February, to appoint delegates to the State and District Conventions.
Feb. 15th, 1860.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
UNEQUALLED FOR THE CURE OF

All diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

Persons long afflicted, who have vainly tried many expedients to eradicate a disease, are but too apt to give way to despondency, and relinquish all hope of cure. Even when a remedy that has cured thousands is placed within their reach, they exclaim, Oh! it is of no use, nothing will cure me. Such morbid feelings peculiarly belong to

SUFFERERS FROM

Scrofula, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous and Eruptive diseases. The unprecedented success of this preparation in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing forms of the above maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
February 16th, 1860. 25-1w

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE

1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.
100 barrels Clarified Sugars.
50 tierces choice clean Rice.
500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.
400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.
40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.
Feb. 23, 1860 23-tf

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
IT NEVER DEBILITATES.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES DYSENTERY.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

See advertisement in another column.
February 2d, 1860—23-2m.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
FIRST ROUND.

February 1s, 13, Onslow.....Haw Branch.
" 25, 26, Sampson.....McGee's.
March 3, 4, Smithville.....Zoar.
" 10, 11, Bladen.....Johnson's Chapel.
CHARLES F. DEEMS.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.
PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*
E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 11t&22-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bar gains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.
Sept. 29.—21-tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1757, *and first of the kind ever introduced under the name of this or any other country; all other are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.
One WAFER gives immediate relief in the worst case of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggists in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May 6, 1859.—205&36-eow1y.

Holloway's Ointment is a balsamic remedy surpassed by none for the cure of burns, scalds, old sores, or granular diseases. It prevents suppuration by expelling the poisonous venom from the wound; and the cicatrice itself disappears as soon as the healing operation is completed.—Sold at the manufactory, No 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 23, 1859 150&27-1y

MARRIED.
In this Town, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. THOMAS J. LOVE to Miss ELIZA J. NUTT, daughter of John Nutt, Esq., of Wilmington.

At the residence of her parents, in Upper All Saints Parish, S. C., on the 8th February, by the Rev. D. Ayres, K. H. FUTCH, Esq., to Miss LOU. W., only daughter of Dr. W. K. Cuckon.

In Duplin county, on the 7th inst., by Rev. D. B. Black, THOMAS J. CARR, Sheriff of Duplin, to Miss MARY A., daughter of Mr. John W. Boney.

In this town, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. SAMUEL NORTHROP, to Miss MARY F., daughter of Geo. Houston, Esq.

At the residence of Joseph Green, Esq., in Brunswick Co., on the 9th inst., at "*Love Forelee*," by Joseph Green, Esq., Mr. THOS. B. THORNTON, to Miss ROSA A. THORNTON, of Wilmington.
Herald please copy.

DIED.
At his residence in Duplin county, on the morning of the 7th, (Tuesday) Gen'l WILLIAM L. HILL, in the 75th year of his age.

In this town, this Friday morning, at 5½ o'clock, Mrs. MARY GREGORY, formerly of Newbern, aged 47 years.
Newbern papers please copy.

In New York, on the 4th inst., of Consumption, Mr. HIRAM BROCKETT, Jr., in the 37th year of his age.

In this town, of consumption, at the residence of J. L. Hathaway, Miss SUSAN A. CHACE, in the 17th year of her age; daughter of Mr. Oliver Chace, of Fall River, Mass.

EASTERN HAY.
170 BALES choice Eastern Hay now landing. For sale by
Feb. 15. HATHAWAY & CO.

WANTED,
A TEACHER for School District No. 41, New Hanover county. None need apply unless they can come well recommended, and having undoubted Southern principles.
Feb. 16, 1860.—25-3t* THOS. S. PICKETT, Ch'n.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
IN PURSUANCE of an order of Duplin County Court, January Term, 1860, we will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Kenansville, on Monday, the 5th day of March next, to the highest bidder, the HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND (three acres) in said town, it being the property of David Jones, deceased.

The buildings are all new and are near the Female Seminary.

One other tract on Grove Swamp, and adjoining the Seminary, containing about THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES. This tract is in a fine state for cultivation. Persons wishing to examine the premises previous to the sale, can do so by calling on the subscribers, who will take pleasure in showing the same.

Terms, six months credit—bonds with interest from date and approved security will be required.
HASKILL JONES, } Adm'rs.
KINSEY JONES, }
Branch's Store, Duplin co., N. C., Feb. 16th, 1860—25-ts

TO PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 barrels of Poudrette, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of over $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world, it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles* the *crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2,—2 bbls. $3 50,—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1 50 per bbl., delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet cotaining every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
96 Courtlandt street, New York.
Feb. 16. 25-2m

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., his negro man GUILFORD. He left my raft last night, in Wilmington, and is no doubt lurking about town. He is of a reddish color, about 26 years old; weighs 170 or 180 pounds. The toe next to the big toe is about one joint longer than the rest; has a slight defect in one eye.

The above reward will be paid if he is taken in town and delivered to me, or confined in the jail of New Hanover county so that I can get him again. W. T. OWEN,
Owensville, Sampson co., N. C.
Feb. 15th, 1860. 138-1t—25-tf

NOTICE.—SALE POSITIVE THIS TIME.
WILL BE SOLD, on the 25th day of February inst., the tract of LAND in New Hanover county upon which Stewart Devane, Esq., formerly resided. It contains ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, of which three hundred are now cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

There are upon the premises TWO CROPS OF TURPENTINE BOXES, a good DWELLING & OUT HOUSES.—There are about three hundred acres of SUPERIOR FARMING LAND not yet brought into cultivation. The place is perfectly healthy, well watered and beautifully situated.—Persons wishing to negotiate privately for the purchase of the said place, can do so by addressing T. W. & R. M. Devane, Gray's Creek, Cumberland county, or W. S. & D. J. Devane, Clinton.

The sale will take place upon the land, at the Mansion House.

Upon the same day and at the same place we will sell TWO MULES, A HORSE AND WAGON, MILK COWS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN, together with our whole crop of PEAS, POTATOES, FODDER, etc., etc. We will also hire out five or six LIKELY NEGROES.

Terms made known on day of sale.
T. W. DEVANE & BROS.
Feb. 15th, 1860. 138-1t—25ts

THE SEVEN SHOOTER.
SMITH & WESSON'S REPEATER. The most perfect Pistol in the world—shoots with cartridges. The load can remain any length of time without injury. Sold at less prices than elsewhere, at O. S. BALDWIN'S,
Feb. 16—25. 38 Market street.

SHARP'S PISTOL.
THIS PISTOL has many advantages from its peculiar construction; has more *force* than any other arm of its size. Sold by O. S. BALDWIN.
BALDWIN also sells Adams' Colt's, and the celebrated Deringer Pistols.
Feb. 16—25.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., always on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggis & Chemist.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of TRUNKS, BAGS and VALISES, is at BALDWIN'S.
TIES, SCARFS AND CRAVATS.—50 doz. by express this morning, at BALDWIN'S.
FLESH BRUSHES—a new article—at BALDWIN'S.
POCKET BOOKS, PORTE MONNAIES and PURSES, in great variety, at BALDWIN'S,
Feb. 15. 38 Market st.

GUANO.
300 BAGS SOMBRERO GUANO, just received. For sale in lots to suit, by
Feb. 0. W. H. McRARY & CO.

LAND PLASTER.
25 TONS IN BBLS. OF 300 LBS. EACH, and Casks of 500 lbs. each, Bags of 120 lbs. each. For sale by
Feb. 11. E. A. KEITH.

TO PLANTERS.
50 TONS RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, in bbls. of from 200 to 250 lbs. each. For sale by
Feb. 11. E. A. KEITH.

$150 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE $50 for the confinement in the jail of New Hanover of negro woman SILLA, who left my plantation the 15th February last, and $100 for evidence to convict any white person of harboring her.—SILLA is about 20 years old, very black, coarse features, and well built. Her mother belongs to Mr. Wm. C. Mott, and the most of her friends are in Canetuck in this county.
JAS. E. KEA.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1860. 132-4w-W&M—24-4t

SOMBRERO GUANO.
IN CALLING THE ATTENTION of the public to this valuable and recently discovered deposit of this fertilizing article, we will merely state, that like all other phosphoric guanos, it's most valuable constituent is phosphoric acid, or bone phosphate of lime; and that its mercantile value, as compared with other guanos of its kind, may be easily determined by the amount of phosphoric acid or bone phosphate of lime it contains. In order, therefore, to give the public a thorough knowledge of what Sombrero guano does contain, we beg to refer to the following list of eminent chemists in different parts of the world, who have analyzed it from average samples taken by themselves from the cargoes just as they arrive from the island, without drying or selection of specimens for analyzation. Each analysis will be exhibited, if required under the original signature of each chemist named.

Of Phosphate of Lime consisting of Phosphoric Acid and Lime in nearly equal parts—it is found to contain

		Per cent.
BY PROF.	MORFIT, of New York	79.70
do	PIGGOT, Baltimore	79.31
do	HAYES, Boston, of 1st sample	89.60
do	" " 2d "	89.20
do	REESE, Baltimore, 1st "	85.14
do	" " 2d "	86.60
do	" " 3d "	72.04
do	" " 4th "	72.04
do	CHILTON, N. York, 1st "	86.34
do	" " 2d "	84.92
do	PIGGOT, Baltimore, 1st "	76.85
do	HUSON, Liverpool, England	80 20
do	DECK, New York	88.00
do	" (of a selected specimen)	98.25
do	MAUPIN & TUTTLE, University of Va.	85.13
do	GILLIAM, of Virginia Military Institute	85.00
do	STAABBO, Alexandria, Va.	79.00
do	BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC'S (Philadelphia) analysis of three cargoes	80.00
do	WAY, London	71.00
do	NESBIT, "	79.00
do	VOELCKER, Royal Agri'l Col., Eng.	75.00
do	LEUDET, Havre, France	78.00
do	KINDT & TOEL, Gov't Chem's Bre'n	78.00
do	JOHNSON, Yale College	80.25

Thus proving that the value of this guano is not determined by a selected chemist, of selected specimens, or even selected cargoes, but an average of the importations, just as they arrive, and just as they are offered to the public for sale.

And for an alike array of eminent authority, promiscuously obtained from promiscuous cargoes in different parts of the world, we challenge a comparison with any phosphatic guano now for sale.

A liberal deduction in prices will be made on cargo sales to manufacturers and to the trade.

Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.,
Feb. 14th, 1860—tf W. H. McRARY & CO.

PLANTING POTATOES.
200 BBLS. "PINK EYES," of the very best quality, fresh and bright. Just received per schr. Hattie Ross. For sale from wharf or in store, by
Feb. 14. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

NORTH CAROLINA BUCKETS.
A LOT OF MAKEPEACE'S BUCKETS, manufactured in Fayetteville. For sale at factory prices, by
BIZZELL & CO.,
Jan. 28th, 1860 No. 29 North Water Street.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.
260 HHDS., 25 BBLS. CHOICE NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES in new packages, now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown, direct from Cardenas. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
February 10th, 1860.

GLUE.
10 CASES BOSTON AMBER GLUE. For sale by
Feb. 11. E. A. KEITH.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	7 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 40	@	1 80
New	1 80	@	1 90
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	12¼	@	14
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	11¼	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	10	@	10½
strict mid'g	10½	@	10¾
good mid'g	00	@	11
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7¾	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, Fast	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 40
Superfine	0 00	@	6 15
Fine	0 00	@	5 90
Cross	0 00	@	5 65
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	62		50
5 tons and over, "	60		00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1		25
Per ton,	8 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	85
Oats	45	@	50
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	0 00
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	12	@	13
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 20	@	1 25
N. River	95	@	1 05
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. in store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	25	@	29
do. Bbls.	32	@	33
N. Orleans	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	30	@	33
N. E. Rum	43	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 25	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	2 24
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	2 00
do. in order,	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1,	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 2,	1 20	@	1 30
do. No. 3,	1 10	@	1 15
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	42½	@	43
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	25	@	1 50
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	90
Irish, do.. *00		@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.,	2 25	@	2 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams		@	00
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	9	@	9½
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	11½	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11½	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	18 00	@	19 00
Clear do	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	12½	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, cargo	00 00	@	80
do. fm store	1 05	@	1 15
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	10¼	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	5 00
Common	2 00	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	10 00	@	12 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	9 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	do. 00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	do. 00	00 @ 50
Flour	do. 00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin	" 00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	" 00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	8 @ 9
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin	" 00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine	" 00	65 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ ⅜
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 0
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 6 00	8 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE—Ruled steady at previous quotations up to Saturday, when the market was in rather an unsettled condition owing to the large receipts anticipated in consequence of a rise in the river, thereby enabling parcels to be brought in from above tide-way;—this feeling continued up to Monday, when the market closed at an advance of 5 cents on soft and a decline of 10 cents on hard, and large sales were effected at $2 80 for yellow dip, $2 24 for virgin, and $1 65 for hard, per 280 lbs. The market since has ruled quiet at above prices, with a moderate demand for shipping and distilling purposes. The arrivals have been heavy for the week ended this morning, and the sales foot up 14,734 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday	168	$2 75	$2 20	1 75
Friday	200	2 75	2 20	1 75
Saturday	1,096	2 75a2 80	2 20a2 24	1 65a1 70
Monday	10,055	2 80	2 24	1 65
Tuesday	2,715	2 80	2 24	1 65
Wednesday	500	2 80	2 24	1 65

Several lots offering sale this morning, but buyers do not seem disposed to purchase at above rates.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the early part of the week the market ruled quiet, owing to the material difference in the views of buyers and sellers, in consequence of which the transactions were limited. At the close of Thursday sales were made at 43 cents for extra bbls., (a portion being re-sales.) No sales this morning, but we learn that 42½ a 43 cents is offered, and only a small stock on market. We quote sales of 2,347 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday, 110 bbls. at 42½ cents per gallon.
Thursday, 200 " " 42½ " " "
Do. 600 " on private terms.
Monday, 337 " at 42½ cents per gallon.
Tuesday, 1100 " 42½ a 43 " " "

ROSIN—There has been rather more firmness in this article since our last, but we have no change of consequence to notice in the finer grades. The stock of No. 1 is accumulating, owing to the small transactions, and we notice a moderate quantity in first hands. Sales for the week of only about 1,635 bbls. at $1 25 for inferior, and $1 62½ to $2 per bbl. for ordinary to fair quality. In No. 2 the transactions have been limited to 800 bbls. at $1 20 per bbl. Under the advices from other markets there was considerable activity in the Common article in the early part of the week, and an advance of 5 cents was obtained, sales being made at $1 15 per 310 lbs.; since Friday, however, but little has been done for the want of stock, and nearly all on market being held higher. We quote sales of 10,387 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday..... 2,000 bbls. at 1 15 per 310 lbs.
Friday ..... 7,500 " " 1 15 " " "
Do ..... 587 " " 1 10 for small bbls.
Monday..... 300 " " 1 15 per 310 lbs.

TAR—The arrivals since last review have been rather better than for some weeks previous, notwithstanding which there has been a fair demand for shipment, and former price has been fully maintained. We quote sales for the week of 1,548 bbls. at $2 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be very poorly supplied with beeves, scarcely enough arriving to supply the immediate use of butchers. There is a fair demand existing, and prime quality of stall fatted would find ready sale at a fair price. Only one small lot (21 head) brought in since our last and sold at 7 cents per lb.

BARRELS—There is nothing of consequence doing in empty Spirits Turpentine barrels. The market continues to be moderately supplied, and we notice a meagre demand. The sales during the week have been confined to a few small lots of second hand ones at $1 50 to $1 60 for inferior and ordinary, and $1 75 to $1 80 for selected, 90 days.

COTTON.—In this article we have no change to report so far as regards prices. After closing our review on Wednesday last the market ruled quiet and continued so up to Saturday, when there was a better demand from buyers, caused by the foreign advices received on that day, and sales were made of 474 bales at about former quotations. Since then but few transactions have taken place, and at the close buyers show but little disposition to operate. Sales for the week of only 683 bales, at the following quotations: ordinary 9½ a 9¾ cents, stained 10 cents, low middling 10 a 10¼ cents middling 10¾ cents, strict middling 10¾, 10⅞ a 11 cents, and good middling 11 cents per lb.

COFFEE—We have no change of importance to report in prices. The market is better supplied with Rio, but rules steady. A cargo of 2,000 bags was received from Rio on Monday, but it will not be put into market until Saturday next, when it will be offered at auction. For store rates of all descriptions we refer to our table.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand for retailing purposes, and there is only a light stock on market. In the absence of receipts the sales have been confined to small lots from the granaries at $1 00 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Has been in some demand since our last, but in consequence of the small quantity received, the transactions have been limited. On Saturday a lot of 5,000 lbs. changed hands at 5 cents for apples, and 7 cents for unpeeled, and 10½ to 11½ cents per lb. for peeled peaches.

FEATHERS—Continue in light stock, and sell at 45 to 50c. per lb., according to quality.

FISH—All kinds are in unusually small stock, and nothing doing except in the retail way. Our quotations in table represent store prices.

FLOUR.—The arrivals for a few weeks past have been exceedingly light, in consequence of which the stock on market has become materially reduced, and there is little or none at present in first hands; there is, however, only a light demand, and we have to report small transactions at $6 15 for superfine, and $6 40 per bbl. for family.

GRAIN.—No arrivals of CORN since our review of Wednesday last, in the absence of which no sales have taken place except in the retail way. The stock on market has become materially reduced, and we notice an active demand from dealers, and a few cargoes would sell readily at high figures. We quote nominally at 85 cents per bushel.——OATS—Are in fair supply, and only a limited demand exists. A lot of 2000 bushels (for planting) was received by a dealer a few days since, which has gone into store; retailing at 85 cents per bushel.——PEAS.—The market is rather better supplied with all kinds, and for the week just ended has ruled quiet. We quote only small sales of *Cow* at 85 cents per bushel.——RICE.—In the *rough* article no transactions have been reported since our last review. We quote at $1 per bushel, at which figure it is generally held. In *clean* we notice a moderate stock in store, and the sales have been confined to small parcels at 4 a 4¼ cents per lb.

GUANO—The market is moderately supplied, and we notice a fair amount of business doing. Several parcels have been received during the week, and sales have taken place from store and wharf at the following rates, in lots of one ton and upwards: Peruvian, $60; Reese's Manipulated, $52; Jarvis Island $40, and Sombrero $35 per ton.

HAY—The market continues to rule active for all descriptions, and we notice only a small stock in dealers' hands.—About 172 bales Eastern was received and sold on Wednesday at $1 25 per 100 lbs., 90 days. No late arrivals of Northern, and we can hardly give a correct quotation

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

WANTED.

Copies of the "Wilmington Journal" of the 5th of January 1860. Any of our subscribers having the paper of above date, and willing to part with it, will greatly accommodate us by mailing it to us, for which we will return to them the value of ten cents per copy in postage stamps.

FULTON & PRICE.

"The Test."

Under the above caption, we took occasion to remark in our issue of Wednesday, that "the particular shade of blackness which may appertain to Mr. Pennington's Republicanism will be known by Friday next," adding, that "if, as predicted, he places Mr. Sherman at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, making him, in effect, the leader of the House, we cannot see how much better Pennington will be than Sherman."

Well, the test has been applied; the Committees have been appointed. We publish a list of them, which we ask our readers to admire. If Sherman could have been more proscriptive, or if *any one* could have been more proscriptive, more doubly dyed anti-Southern, we do not know how he would have gone about it. But one Southern man at the head of any committee worth naming, and the honor of the chairmanship of the important Committee on Elections, is conferred upon the usual recipient of Black Republican distinctions—Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.

Owing to various circumstances, the 88 or 90 Democrats have had more legislative experience, and are better posted than all the other members of the House. In the first instance, they are mostly from the South, where rotation is not so much the rule as at the North, and have therefore had more time to become acquainted with the order of business and especially of committee business. Secondly, the Democratic members from the North are, with hardly an exception, old members and men of decided business qualifications, while on the contrary, a great many of the "Republicans," "People's Party," "Americans," have been rather projected than elected into the House. Well drilled they are, but they stick close from knowing no better. Their consciousness of ignorance in parliamentary tactics makes them more accurately subservient to the rule of experienced wire-pullers like old Thad. Stevens, of Pa., Corwin of Ohio, or, painful to add, Forney, of Philadelphia. On committees, for the despatch of the practical business of the country, the Democracy would be found more efficient than all other parties or factions combined, but the *liberal* speaker has forgotten the existence of an important position of the House.—Without experience himself, save in the manufacture of Newark champagne, and the abuse of the "broad seal" of New Jersey, he despises that knowledge, the want of which did not prevent himself from presiding over a body whose rules he had never even seen in operation. But to the committees:—

The committees were announced by the Speaker, as follows:

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, republican; Davis, of Maryland, Amer.; Phelps, of Mo., dem.; Stephens, of Pa., rep.; Washburn, of Me., rep.; Millson, of Va., dem.; Morrill, of Vt., rep.; Crawford, of Ga., dem.; and Spaulding of New York, republican.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, repub.; Wade, of Ohio, rep.; John Cochrane, of New York, dem.; Elliott, of Mass., rep.; Smith, of North Carolina, whig; Morehead, of Pa., rep.; Lamar, of Miss., dem.; Nixon, of N. J., Amer., and Clemens, of Va., dem.

On Elections.—Messrs. Gilmer, Amer., of North Carolina; Dawes, rep., of Mass.; Campbell, rep., of Penn.; Boyce, dem., of S. C.; Marston, rep., of N. H.; Stevenson, dem., of Ky.; Gatrell, dem., of Ga.; Stratton, Amer., of N. J.; McKnight, rep., of Pennsylvania.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hickman, anti-L. dem., of Pa; Bingham, rep., of Ohio; Houston, dem., of Ala.; Taylor, dem., of La.; Nelson, Amer., of Tenn.; Kellogg, rep., of Ill.; Reynolds, anti-L. dem., of N. Y.; Robinson, anti-L. dem., of Ill.; Porter, rep., of Ind.; Robinson, rep., of R. I.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Corwin, rep., of O.; Burlingame, rep., of Mass.; Barksdale, dem., of Miss; Morris, opp., of Pa.; Branch, dem., of N. C.; Royce, rep., of Vt.; Miles, dem., of S. C.; Hill, A., of Ga.; Humphrey, rep., of N. Y.

On Claims.—Messrs. Tappan, rep., of N. H.; Hoard, rep., of N. Y.; McClernand, dem., of Ill.; Moore, dem., of Ala., Walton, rep., of Vt.; Maynard, Amer., of Tenn.; Hale, rep., of Pa., Hutchins, rep.

On Territories.—Messrs. Grow, rep., of Pa.; Perry, rep., of Me.; Smith, dem., of Va.; Gooch, rep., of Mass.; Waldron, rep., of Mich; Clark, dem., of Mo.; Case, rep., of Ind.; Vallandigham, dem., of O.; Ashley, rep., of O.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, rep., of Mass.; Scranton, rep., of Pa.; McQueen, dem., of S. C.; Leake, dem., of Va.; Moore, Amer., of Ky.; French, rep., of Me.; Dunn, rep., of Ind.; Riggs, anti-Lecompton dem., of N. J., McKean, rep., of N. Y.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Morse, rep., of Me.; Bocock, dem., of Va.; Pottle, rep., of New York; Winslow, dem., of N. C.; Curry, dem., of Ala.; Sedgewick, rep., of New York; Harris, Amer., of Md.; Schwartz, anti-Lecompton dem., of Pa.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Stanton, rep., of O.; Curtis, rep., of Iowa; Bonham, dem., of S. C.; Buffington, rep., of Mass.; Olin, rep., of N. Y.; Longnecker, rep., of Pa.; Boteler, whig, of Va.; Pendleton, dem., of O.; McRae, dem., of Miss.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Thayer, rep., of Mass.; Lovejoy, rep., of Ill.; Cobb, dem., of Ala.; Covode, rep., of Pa.; Davis, anti-Lecompton dem., of Ind.; Trimble, rep., of O.; Barrett, dem., of St. Louis; Vandever, rep., of Iowa; Windon, rep., of Minnesota.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Carter, amer., of N. Y.; Kilgore, rep., of Ind.; Clopton, dem., of Ala.; Burnett, dem., of Ky.; Rice, rep., of Mass.; Garnett, dem., of Va.; Conkling, rep., of N. Y.; Pryor, dem., of Va.; Anderson, amer., of Ky.; Edgerton, rep., of Ohio.

On Patents.—Messrs. Millward, rep., of Pa.; Stewart, dem., of Md.; Burnham, rep., of Conn.; Niblack, dem., of Ind.; Frank, rep., of N. York.

On Postoffices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Colfax, rep., of Ind.; Woodruff, rep., of Conn.; English, dem., of Ind.; Adams, amer., of Ky.; Alley, rep., Mass.; Davis, dem., of Miss.; Craige, dem., of Mo.; Edgerton, rep., of Ohio; Helmick, rep., of Ohio; Lee, rep., of N. Y.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Brayton, rep., of Rhode Island; Noel, dem., Mo.; Waldron, rep., of Michigan; Harris, dem., of Va.; Nelson, amer., of Tenn.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Briggs, Forry, Cox, Vance, Jackson, Duell, Dejarnette, Holman and Fenton.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haskin, Palmer, Edmundson, Killinger, Somes, Hindman, Wood, Clopton and Fouke.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Clarke B. Cochrane, Avery, Kenyon, Hawkins, Hamilton, Anderson, of Missouri; Boulingey and Blair.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Butterfield, Whiteley, Carey, Stewart, of Penn., Bristow, Wright, Aldrich, Burch and Grove.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Etheridge, Burroughs, Woodson, Farnsworth, Clark, of N. Y., Scott, Leach, of Michigan, Edwards and Aldrich.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Tompkins, Jenkins, Irvine, Webster, Quares, Ruffin, Wells, Packer and Sims.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Potter, Verree, Craige, of North Carolina, Adrain, Junkin, Reagan, Bobbit, Delane and Leach, of North Carolina.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Fenton, Foster, Sickles, Florence, Stokes, Kellogg, of Michigan, Hall, Brabson and Martin of Ohio.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mallory, Morris, of Illinois, Dunn, Singleton, Burroughs, Gurley, Montgomery, Rust and Ferry.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Train, Beale, Keith, McPherson and Peyton.

On Revised and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Logan, Jones, Howard, Babbett and Foster.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Spinner, Kunkle, Blake, Graham and Allen.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Ashmore, Van Wyck, Loomis, Hardeman and Robinson, of Illinois.

On Engravings.—Messrs. Adrain, Covode and Maclay.

On Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. McKeon, Stout, Barr, Love and Dawes.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Loomis, Quarles, Wells, Thomas Train.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Stewart of Pa., Larrabee, Tompkins, Cooper and Merrill.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Hatton, Underwood, Blair, Hughes and Sherman.

On Expenditures in the Postoffice Department.—Messrs. Palmer, Martin of Va., Moore of Ky., Landrum and Stanton.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Pettit, Adams of Mass., and Pugh.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Gurley, Haskin and Dimmick.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Davidson and Iheaker.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—We said some time ago that we would like to see our people import and manufacture, but until they did do so, and while they were able to buy goods, just so long would they have them, no matter where made or imported.

Now cotton, tobacco, and most other southern staples have borne good prices, and the Southern people generally are unusually well off—they feel able to buy finery, and their wives and daughters feel able to wear it, however much people may be inclined to question this last assertion. Well, the result is that merchants from the extreme South have been crowding along lately over our railroads to New York in unprecedented numbers, and will no doubt buy large stocks, very large stocks.

☞ Louis Napoleon continues to be a riddle to most if not to all of his cotemporaries. He is most certainly a man of immense energy of character—a man of the age—of the nineteenth century and the last half of it at that.

While Europe was resounding with the tread of his armed legions, and England was trembling for her own safety, fearing that she might be the next object of hostility, he was perfecting a new movement calculated to bind the two nations more strongly together than at any former period. He has announced the virtual abandonment of the restrictive policy as regards the interchange of commodities between England and France; in fact, as near an approach will be made to the principle of free trade as the financial requirements of the two Governments will permit. The French tariff on English goods will range between 8 per cent. as a minimum, and 25 per cent. as a maximum. The English duties on wines, brandies, etc., etc., are to be very much reduced. The change in France will be effected by treaty, and will only operate on English goods. In England it will be by tariff, and will thus be general in its operation.

It is a little amusing to find many of our Northern cotemporaries hailing this action of Louis Napoleon as wise, liberal, in accordance with the spirit of the age, etc., while at the same time, and in the same issue, perhaps, they are strenuously urging a retrograde policy as the proper course for this country to pursue.

Virtual free trade with England, or at least a great relaxation of the stringent bonds of the prohibitive system, will be followed by an abandonment of the most restrictive features of French commercial policy towards other countries, and we may look for an amelioration in this respect in the matter of tobacco, and other articles of American production.

Death of Wm. E. Burton.

Mr. Burton, the celebrated Commedian, died at New York on Friday last, in the 57th year of his age, having been born in 1804. One biographical sketch says that he was designed for the Church and received a classical education. Whether designed for the Church or not, he evidently had no "vocation" that way. He turned magazine writer, became fond of amateur theatricals, for which he wrote plays, and ended, as usual in such cases, by becoming a professional actor.

Mr. Burton came to the United States in 1834, and became connected with literary and dramatic projects. His Gentleman's Magazine, was one of the best publications of its day. It was subsequently merged with Graham's.

Mr. Burton has one way or another, and at one time or another, made and lost two or three fortunes. The last fortune he made at his little Chambers Street Theatre in New York, formerly Palmo's Opera House. It is said that he lost that by his removal to a more pretentious locality on Broadway.

A scholar, a writer, a man of talent. Mr. Burton frequently infused into the characters he personated, a meaning and a power greater than the dramatist had given to them, still it was always to be regretted that in his *role* of low commedian he was not unfrequently *too* low, entirely. In this way he did harm to the stage, for his great talents gave *eclat* to gestures and expressions that must have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of any reasonably modest man or woman. In New York they like their dishes highly seasoned, however, and theatrical *habitues*, even of the fair sex are not easily frightened.

We noticed that Mr. Burton, when performing in Charleston some fifteen or sixteen months since, avoided much of the *sauce piquant* which he used so freely in New York. We suppose Charleston was not sufficiently "metropolitan" to stand some broad expressions and suggestions which would be received as a matter of course in the "Empire City."

We have devoted thus much to a man whose face was better known, whose voice has been more listened to than perhaps any other man in the country. For years past, hardly a man has visited New York, from any quarter, without going at least once to see "Old Burton." But "Toodles," and "Captain Cuttle," and "Bumble" the beadle, and "Aminidab Sleek" will no more find their most unctious representative in him. He who an hundred times has set the house in a roar as the grave-digger in Hamlet, will soon be like the "poor Yorick" whose skull he so irreverently tossed out of its wooden grave.

The Forgery Case.

The case of W. A. Chancey, arrested on the charge of passing a forged check for $100, purporting to have been given by Anderson & Savage, having been postponed to give time for the production of witnesses for the defence, was investigated on Thursday last before justices Vann and Lamont. T. C. Miller and DuBrutz Cutlar, Esqs., appeared for the defence. The following comprises the principal testimony introduced:

Fred. J. Moore testified that on Tuesday afternoon or evening, Mr. Chancey came into the store of Myers & Moore, and asked him to change a check for $100. He took it up, and on looking over it discovered the name of Savage spelled Savge—told Chancey he believed it was not a good check, as the name was spelled wrong, and he had better not pass it. Chancey stated that it was given him by another person to change for him.

Edward Savage testified that the signature of Anderson & Savage was a forgery, and that no person was authorized to sign checks for the firm except a member of it. Had done business for and received a good many letters from Chancey, and thought that the general outline of the writing resembled his (Chancey's), but was not certain.

Solomon Bear testified that Mr. Chancey came into his store on Tuesday night about 7 or 7½ o'clock, and desired him to change the check and said he would purchase some goods; said the check was not his, but belonged to another person for whom he was to get the goods. Mr. B. had some suspicion about the check and asked some persons about the signature, who did not think it was genuine. He then went up to Mr. Anderson's house, and learned from him that it was a forgery.

The above comprises all the material evidence adduced on the part of the State.

The defence then introduced Mr. James Chancey, (father of W. A. Chancey) who stated that he was at the store of his son on last Monday or Tuesday; while there a free negro named John Bowen came in and handed his son a piece of paper, telling him it was a check on Messrs. Anderson & Savage for $100, and asking him when he went to Wilmington to get it changed for him, purchase certain articles of goods, and bring him the balance of the money. Did not notice to see if it was a check, as it was nothing unusual for him to receive such orders.

Messrs. T. M. Smith, A. J. Jones, and R. D. Sessions were introduced, and examined as to the signature attached to the check; neither of them were sufficiently conversant with the writing of the prisoner to speak with any degree of correctness. Mr. Sessions, however, stated that he thought the filling of the check was different from the writing of Chancey. They were also examined as to his previous character, which was pronounced as good so far as they knew.

T. C. Miller, Esq., then made a few remarks, and closed the case. Bail in the sum of $1000 was then required for his appearance at next term of the Superior Court for this county, which was given.

Mr. Foster, of the Murfreesboro' *Citizen*, rakes it into old Parson Brownlow, of the *Knoxville Whig*. An unprofitable business. If hard names or abuse are to be resorted to, no mere man has any chance with the Parson. Practice, we suppose, makes perfect, and as he has practiced that sort of thing all his life, he is perfect at it.

☞ The Lecture delivered before the Wilmington Library Association last evening, at Thalian Hall, by Geo. Davis, Esq., is justly regarded as one of the ablest and most brilliant literary efforts ever listened to in this place.

The theme of his lecture was the contrast between the present day and the "good old times," and the tendency of his remarks was to dissipate the false halo which poetry and romance had thrown around times essentially barbarous and tyrannical—to show the advantages enjoyed by the men and women of the present age, socially, morally and politically—in freedom, refinement and education—in knowledge of their own rights and respect for the rights of others.

He showed up the brute force which lay at the bottom of the boasted chivalry of Richard the Lion Hearted—the grinding tyranny of the "days of Good Queen Bess," the baseness of "Our Cousin of Scotland," James the First of England—the oppressions of the Star Chamber, etc.

He did not believe in these "good old times"—he was a believer in the present and the future—in the progressive advancement of mankind in arts, in literature, and in all that made life noble and desirable.

We merely indicate something of the aim of this able lecture, we cannot hope to do more.

Daily Journal, 10*th inst.*

SUNK.—Mr. John W. Forney, one of the shrewdest and most unscrupulous wire-working politicians in the Union, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representative by the Republicans. Six years ago Mr. Forney was elected to that same position by the Democrats—*now* Mr. Forney joins a coalition composed of the bitterest elements of opposition to that party, and on being congratulated upon his success by his new friends, he is little enough to openly avow personal spite against the President of the United States as one of the prominent motives of his conduct. No doubt, too, the Republicans found in that spite one of the strongest inducements to take up Mr. Forney.

When men like Haskins, and Hickman, and Schwartz, and Forney are forgotten, or only remembered as political tricksters—not statesmen nor even politicians, Mr. Buchanan will fill an honored and recognized place in the history of his country.

Mr. Forney in his reply to the congratulations of his new friends, said that for the last two or three years he had been on a Mazeppa ride, but now he had come back to settle with those who sent him there. Ah, Mr. Forney, Mr. Forney, there *is* a Mazeppa ride from which the most successful traitor never returns to boast of his treachery. That you realize already, and you will realize it more hereafter.

Speculations of course will be indulged in with reference to the probable nominees of the Charleston and Chicago Conventions. Horace Greely, who has been travelling through the Northwest and all around, says they must put Fremont and Dayton again upon the track, while others assert that Bates and Cameron are the team. None go for Seward, as they find that John Brown and the irrepressible conflict have damaged him too much for present use.

Greely is "a power" among the Republicans, and his advice will carry weight. Besides, he has been travelling around, feeling the pulse. The strength of the Republican party is in its sectionalism. Bates and Cameron would be unable to arouse that Northern sectionalism fully, while they would fail of making any impression at the South.

We cannot but think that those Democratic managers who think to gain strength before the people of the North, by lowering the tone of the State Rights party for the purposes of availability—we cannot but think, we say, that these are mistaken.

☞ Mr. Pennington, the Speaker elect, is a fat, good natured man, who knows no more about presiding over the House of Representatives, than he does of how to rival Blondin on the tight rope. But perhaps he will get along after a while.

They say that all the little pages are to lose their little heads, and every body and everything that was ever suspected of Democracy, (except the traitors,) must go by the board. There was one little fellow born in New York, a bright boy too, but with the slightest suspicion of an Irish accent—not a "rich brogue" by any means, but rather a mellifluous cadence. We hope the poor fellow has got rid of it, or Mr. Hoffman of Maryland, of Know Nothing celebrity, will cut his head off and send it to Baltimore in a charger.

Well there are ups and downs in this world, and the Republican Door-keeper under Mr. Bank's regime, was, although a sober man himself, no mean judge of good whiskey.

☞ It is feared that the Postal Deficiency Bill will hang fire in the Senate from the determination of that body to attach to it the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. It will be remembered that it was on this rock that the houses split during the last Congress, and by their failure to agree, the whole post-office appropriation bill was lost. Why not pay what is already due and must be paid whether the post-office laws are amended or not. Then any legislation will be in time for the future. No one denies that the contractors are justly entitled to their money and they ought not to be kept out of it pending a difference of opinion upon another point, not at all affecting their rights.

Toes Cured.

If the people of Charleston, S. C., do not hereafter walk straight, it will be because they, and not their toes, are *corned*. They have Dr. Ealing, who has any number of corns in pickle, taken from the *feet* of all the crowned *heads* in Europe; and then there is Dr. Murphy, who also removes corns and bunions, and other excrescences, from the feet with comfort and economy.

Dr. Ealing ornaments his advertisements in the *Courier* with a British crown and coat of arms, in remembrance of Queen Victoria, who may be supposed to have bestowed upon him some decoration—the order of the *Corn*-ucopia, for instance, or something of that kind.

DROWNED.—On Saturday last a free negro named John Roberts, a deck hand on board the steamer Enterprise running between this port and Fayetteville, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

The steamer was on her passage to Wilmington and at the time of the accident was a few miles below Whitehall.

Wil. Herald.

We find the above, while we did not happen to notice at the time, going the rounds of some of our State exchanges. We learn that the man has since "turned up." It appears that he was drunk when he fell overboard, but not so drunk but that he was able to swim ashore. His falling overboard was not noticed at the time when it occurred.

☞ Our romantic man is in bad humor, and has nothing to say on the subject of Leap Year or Valentine's Day. We told him something about the birds mating, and got for answer a growl. Said the man, "I ain't a bird." To this ungracious but literally true remark, were superadded certain sounds which might bear some distant resemblance to profanity. We left, thinking that mayhap the man had got kicked, and might try to do something in that line himself.

☞ The newspapers inform us that Judge SMALLEY has secured the Institute Hall in Charleston, for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in April next. The Hall is said to be one of the largest, if not the largest in the country.

U. S. TREASURER.—Speaking of the report that Mr. Glosbrenner, of Pa., late Sergeant-at-Arms to the U. S. House of Representatives either has received or is to receive the appointment of Treasurer of the United States, the *States and Union* remarks that Mr. G. himself says it is not true.

The Happiest Rascal Unhung.

The *Hon.* Mr. Hickman of Pa., who has been spoiling for want of a thrashing, who has been inviting castigation for many days and weeks, who has been sighing to be kicked, who has been aspiring to the crown of martyrdom, who has been cavorting generally, and been particularly fond of informing the world at large, with what ease and pleasure the powerful North, "one of whom he is which" would "chaw up" the weak and dastardly South, commencing with the timid and cowardly Virginians, this amiable and Don Quixote looking person has at last had his face struck with switch, by Mr. Edmondson, of Virginia.

He is a live martyr. He will have ovations, yea, triumphs, and deputations of Quaker females and strong-minded women will orate to him, a second Sumner.

Hickman would not take five hundred dollars for that switch on the face, given him *gratis* by that "ferocious Southerner."

MORE MOLASSES DIRECT.—We notice among the arrivals reported to-day, that of the barque Saranac, from Cardenas, with 81 bbls. and 280 hhds. new crop Molasses, to Messrs. Hathaway & Co. This is the third cargo of the new crop received at this port. With a little fostering on the part of the merchants of our State, we will be independent in one branch of trade at least—to wit: Sugar, Molasses and Coffee. Any of these articles can be bought here as cheap if not cheaper, than in Boston, New York or Baltimore.

Long-Winded.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., is out again in the last Greensboro' *Patriot* with some *nine* long and closely printed columns devoted to the Investigating Committee of the last Legislature—Chas. Fisher,—the Western N. C. R. R., etc. It is cruel in Mr. Worth to inflict such awfully long articles upon the public. It is true few if any read them, but that is not *his* fault—he evidently meant that they should be read and therefore is equally cruel in intention.

☞ The ladies at Boston have high old times skating, and on Saturday they had a race. The leading racers were Mrs. Farnum, of Lowell, Miss Fogg, of Boston and Miss Lamb, of Boston, also. The little Fogg was the favorite, but Mrs. Farnum dispelled *her* and shore the Lamb of her laurels. First prize, silver goblet, to Mrs. Farnum; 2nd, pair of skates, to Miss Fogg.

☞ Daniel Sickles is living with a private family in thirteenth street, Washington City. His wife is with him.

☞ The population of Georgia by the State Census taken in 1859, is 1,024,005. In 1850 it was 906,185.

CAUGHT.—David Ward, who broke out of Columbus Jail a short time since, was arrested here this morning by John Gafford, Town Constable, and lodged in Jail.

For the Journal.

Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9, 1860.

At a meeting of the stockholders of "The Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company," at the office of Capt. Silas H. Martin, for the purpose of organizing said Company:

On motion, Thos. D. Walker, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Silas N. Martin requested to act as Secretary.

In pursuance of a resolution offered by Thos. D. Meares, Esq., "That the Stockholders do now proceed to the election of five Directors, according to the requisitions of the Charter of this Company," an election was held, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as Directors:

Capt. Gilbert Potter; Hon. W. S. Ashe, Prest. W. & W. R. R. Co.; Thos. D. Walker, Prest. W. & M. R. R. Co.; Wm. R. Utley, E. A. Keith.

No other business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

T. D. WALKER, Chm'n.

SILAS N. MARTIN, Sec'y.

MR. WINSLOW OF N. C.—We take from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* of Thursday, the 19th Feb., the following comments upon the position at present occupied by Mr. Winslow, of N. C., in the field of Democratic party politics, and have to add to it the fact that we know no other gentleman of either party who is raising more rapidly and more legitimately in the public eitimation. Never was the value of unvarying courtesy, and good temper, and strong sense as displayed in the transaction of the business of Congress better illustrated, than in the position as a Democratic party leader, which Mr. Winslow has obtained this session—proving the general appreciation of his party on the floor of the fact that there be is emphatically the man for the times:

"Mr. Winslow's name is also freely canvassed in connection with the Vice Presidency, if a Northern man should receive the higher nomination at Charleston, and the New England delegates, many of whom are now here, including Dr. Loring and Col. Wright, of Mass.; Gov. Dana, of Me.; Judge Smalley, of Vt., and several more—all are believed to be found in favor of this North Carolina candidate. This possibility make Winslow averse to be mentioned in connection with the Speakership, believing, as he does, that, under present circumstances, the ballot for him could not be anything more than a mere complimentary demonstration. Until some combination has been formed on the National side, the men put up as candidates will resemble hogs driven towards Cincinnati—the pleasant oak forests and prairies lying behind them; the slaughter-houses and sausage-machines looming up large in the immediate future.

Washington Star.

Later from California, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The steamship Atlantic, with California dates to the 20th has arrived to-day, bringing $1,500,000 in specie.

The U. S. ship Saranac had arrived at Havana.—The sloop of war Levant has sailed for Realjo. The sloop of war Preble, sailed for Vera Cruz from Aspinwall on the 26th January.

In the Legislatures of California resolutions instructing her Senators in Congress to oppose a division of the State were introduced, and will probably pass. Action on them would be a test vote.

An attempt to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the protection of Mendoiro county has failed.—An effort to elect a successor to Mr. Gwin, would probably fall for the present.

Guayaquil was still in possession of the Peruvians.

At Bagota the Catholics have collected all the Bibles distributed by the London Bible Society and burnt them in the public square. The British Minister strongly protested against the act. It was stated that the American Minister was a spectator of the scence, but did not join in the protest. A full statement of the affair has been sent to the Government at Washington.

Buens Ayres dates of January 1st state that great indignation is manifested in consequence of an attack by the British squadron upon the Paraguan steamer Tacuari, when leaving the harbor with Gen. Lopez on board. Lopez has returned to Buenos Ayres.

Later from Pike's Peak—Trouble at Denver City.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The express from Pike's Peak arrived at Leavenworth to-day, bringing the letter mail and $3,000 in treasure.

There was great excitement existing in Denver City, on account of the jumping of several claims within the city limits.

The jumpers erected buildings, and declared their determination to hold the claims at all hazards. During the night, a party destroyed the improvements. The jumpers retaliated by firing upon Mr. Bradford, the agent of the Express Company, who escaped unhurt.—An attempt was also made to shoot R. E. Whitesett, secretary of the town company.

Threats were made of firing the city, and the streets were patrolled during the night by bodies of armed citizens, but there was no outbreak. It is apprehended that the controversy will lead to serious results.

The Assault of Mr. Edmundson on Mr. Hickman.

Many contradictory stories are in circulation respect the assault made by Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, on Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, but the facts are believed to be that Mr. Edmundson, on meeting Mr. Hickman in the Capitol grounds, deliberately cut a small fir switch, and applied to Mr. Hickman's face, denouncing him at the same time as a coward and slanderer.

Vice President Breckinridge and Mr. Keitt, who were in company with Mr. Edmundson, prevented further proceedings. The alleged cause of the attack is the tone of certain late speeches of Mr. Hickman, taunting Virginia for want of spirit and manhood.

Phila. Bulletin, 11*th, inst.*

MURDER OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE WATCHMAN.—*New York, Feb.* 11.—Wm. L. Tours was found dead in the street this morning with his skull crushed by some blunt heavy instrument. His watch-chain was stolen. There is yet no clue to the murderer. The deceased was employed as night watchman in the custom-house.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hazlett found Guilty.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Feb. 13th, 1860.

On Saturday last the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Hazlett of the Harper's Ferry raid. He received the announcement with the utmost indifference.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

American Troops Fired Upon!

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1860.

Advices from Brownsville to the 6th inst. have been received. Col. Ford sent a courier to Major Heintzelman at Brownsville, stating that the Mexicans had fired several shots through the American steamer *Rancheo*, thirty miles above Brownsville, and subsequently fired upon Col. Ford's forces. Col. Ford returned the fire and crossed the river in pursuit. War is considered inevitable.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9th, 1860.

The steamship *North Briton* has arrived here with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult.

The Queen's speech was amicable towards America, There had been a great storm on the English coast and a large number of disasters are reported. Captain Harrison of the Great Eastern was drowned.

The commercial treaty between England and France has been concluded.

It is reported that Napoleon has written a threatening letter to the Pope.

Thirty vessels have been stranded and lost on the coast of Morocco.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25th, 1860.

Cotton—Steady. Sales for the past three days reached 24,000 bales—various Liverpool Circulars say that there had been a partial decline of 1-16d.

Breadstuffs and provisions are steady.

Rice steady.

Rosin firm at 4s 5d for good Common.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 36s 6d.

Consols closed at 94⅝ a 94⅞.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11, 1860.

The Steamer *Canada* has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 28th ult. Her news is unimportant.

A Convention is being prepared between England and America for the suppression of cruelty on board of American vessels.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28th, 1860.

Cotton steady at an advance of 1-16 a 1/8d., principally for Uplands. Sales for the week of 82,000 bales, closing firm on Saturday at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans 6 15-16d.; Fair Uplands 7d.; Middling Uplands 6½d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour has a declining tendency. Corn firm.

Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice firm.

Rosin steady at 4s. 4d a 4s. 6d for Common. Spirits Turpentine firm at 36s. a 36s. 6d.

Consols closed at 94¼ a 94⅓.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 10th, 1860.

The Senate amended the Postal Bill by totally abolishing the Franking privilege, and the bill passed. Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House the Standing Committees were announced. Mr. Gilmer is Chairman of the Committee on elections. Ashmore, Chairman of Committee on Mileage. The President's Message was read. The election of Printer was postponed until Monday next. A bill was introduced for the purchase of Cuba.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 11th, 1860.

The House proceedings were unimportant. Nothing done with the Senate's amendment to the Postal Bill.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 10th, 1860.

The House of Delegates, on yesterday, passed resolutions censuring H. Winter Davis for voting for Pennington for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. There was only *one* dissenting vote against the resolutions. A committee was appointed by the House ro enquire if Governor Hicks had sent congratulations to Mr. Pennington, on his election.

NEW YORK, February 10th, 1860.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city have adopted resolutions against privateering in time of war.

Further Details by the Canada.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—The despatches by the Canada at Halifax include the following items:

GREAT BRITAIN.—The funeral of Capt. Harrison, of the Great Eastern, took place at Liverpool on the 27th ult., and was attended by an immense crowd. Many of the stores were partially closed, and all the flags in the city were displayed at half mast.

Among the pall bearers were Captains Judkins, Long, and others, of the Cunard line.

The official report of the Board of Trade, in relation to the loss of the steamer Indian, has been published. It exculpates Captain Smith, but the mate is blamed for not stopping the ship when the danger appeared.

FRANCE.—M. Thouvenel assumed the control of the office of Foreign Affairs on the 24th ult. He issued a circular to the various ambassadors, pledging his best efforts to maintain and consolidate the existing friendly relations.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following articles of the treaty between France and England.

On and after the 1st of July next, the import duties on cotton and wool are to be suppressed; English coal and coke will be subjected to the same duty as in Belgium after October next. A duty of 7 francs will be substituted for the actual duty on iron from December next. Duties on machinery will be diminished from January next.

The duty on sugar will be reduced from June, 1861. The prohibition of the importation of threads, tissues and hemp, will be replaced by duties not exceeding 30 per cent., and from October, 1861, all the remaining prohibitions will be abolished. The advantages granted to France will be stated shortly.

Some of the French journals report that the English duty on French wines will be only 2d. per bottle, or 1s. instead of 5s. 9d. per gallon. Silk is to be free.

The project of the annexation of Savoy and Nice is openly alluded to in the French semi-official journals as almost an accomplished fact.

The Bourse closed inactive and dull. Rentes closed on the 27th at 68f. 50c.

SPAIN.—The Moors attacked an advanced redoubt of the Spaniards, on Martin river, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

ITALY.—The *Independent*, of Turin, Count Cavour's organ, says that nothing can now prevent Prince Carignan's assumption of the Regency. M. Dazuglio has been appointed Governor of Milan.

PRUSSIA.—The statement that Prussia has assented to the annexation of Savoy to France is denied in reliable quarters.

TURKEY.—The English Minister (Mr. Bulwer) in Turkey has ordered the British Consul in Rodosti to break off his official relations.

INDIA.—Advices from Bombay to the 10th of January state that the Magbers have been severely beaten by Major None's forces.

Twelve thousand Europeans and eight thousand Sepoys are preparing to sail for China.

AUSTRALIA.—*Melbourne, Dec.* 10.—The Australian Parliament assembled at Victoria on the 29th of November.

The financial statement of the Government shows a considerable retrenchment in the expenses.

Among the failures which occurred during the late panic, were P. M. Tennant & King, and W. & S. Poleburge.

The Banks were very stringent in making advances. The warehouses were overstocked.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Parliament of New South Wales had assembled at Sidney.

The budget proposes a subsidy for a telegraph to Europe.

Death of Burton the Comedian.

We regret to announce the death of William E. Burton, the distinguished comedian. After a long and exceedingly painful illness he breathed his last at his residence, 174 Hudson street, this morning. Burton was 57 years of age.—*N. Y. Day Book*, 17*th.*

Storm in Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The wind was terrific all last night, but subsided to-day at noon.

Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A terrific storm is raging here. Great damage has been done to vessels in the docks. The ferry bridges on the East River side have been demolished. The Wall street and South ferry boats have been compelled to suspend their trips. The wind is apparently increasing in violence.

STORM IN BALTIMORE.—*Baltimore, Feb.* 10.—The gale last night raged with tremendous violence but is subsiding now. The atmosphere is turning very cold.—The gale this morning blew down the roof of a house at the City Gas Works, killing two persons. The building was of stone, lately built and 250 feet long. Four or five unfinished buildings in various parts of the city were destroyed and numerous chimneys demolished.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN KENTUCKY.—*Hawesville, Ky., Feb.* 8.—H. A. Davidson went into Duncan & Brother's store yesterday with a lighted bomb hid in a basket of eggs. The bomb soon exploded, blowing the store to pieces, wounding Hon. Wm. Sterritt, C. B. Duncan, J. G. Duncan, Joseph Reading and William Bennett—some mortally. Davidson was also mortally wounded. It is supposed that Mr. Davidson intended to kill Mr. Sterritt for his course in the Lone tragedy.

SUSPENSION.—*Cincinnati, Feb.* 8.—The Diamond Furnace Company at Jackson suspended yester